PDDETAIL=04204.0

FIG. 1

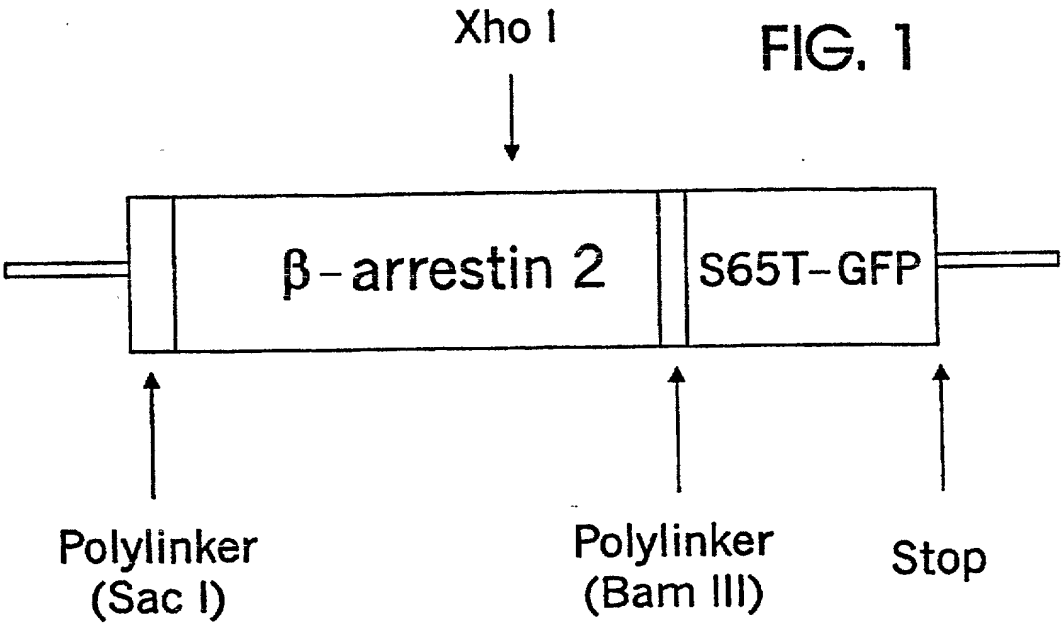


FIG. 2A

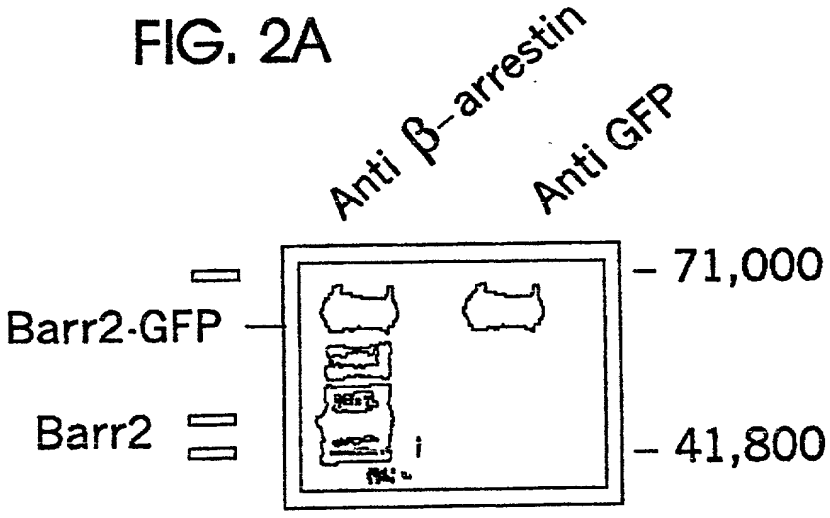
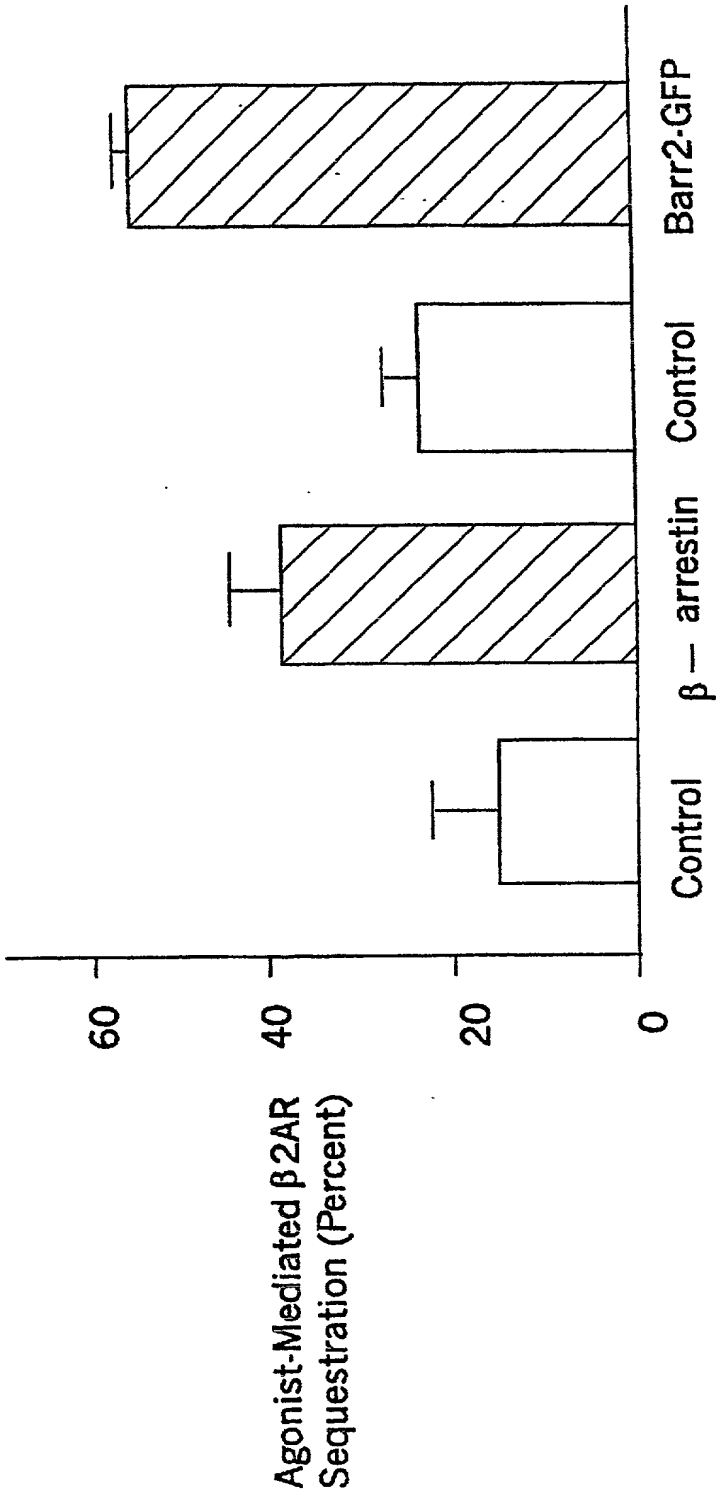


FIG. 2B


Agonist-Mediated β2AR Sequestration (Percent)
0
20
40
60
Control
β — arrestin
Control
Barr2-GFP

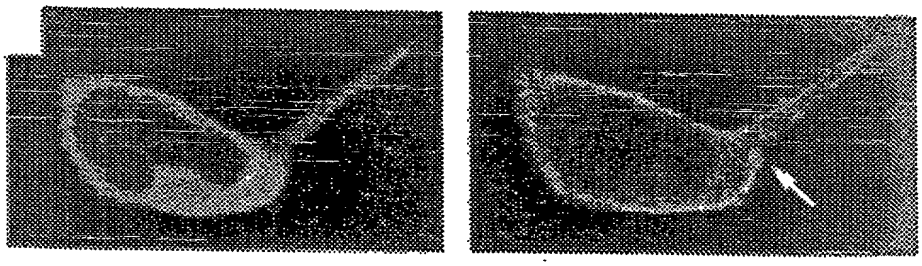


FIG.3A

FIG.3B

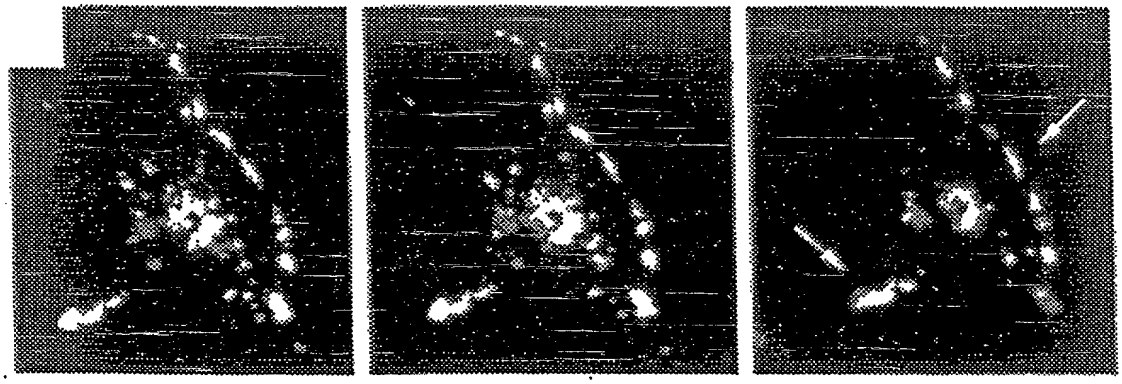


FIG.4A

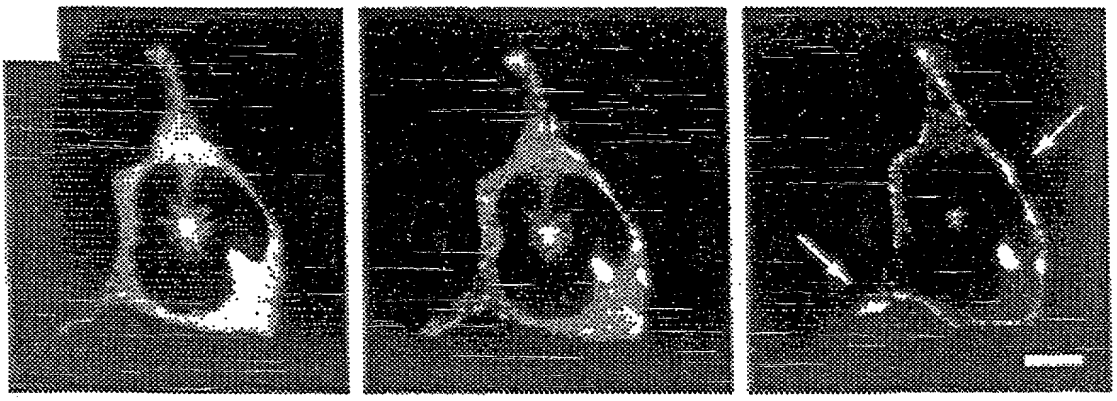


FIG.4B

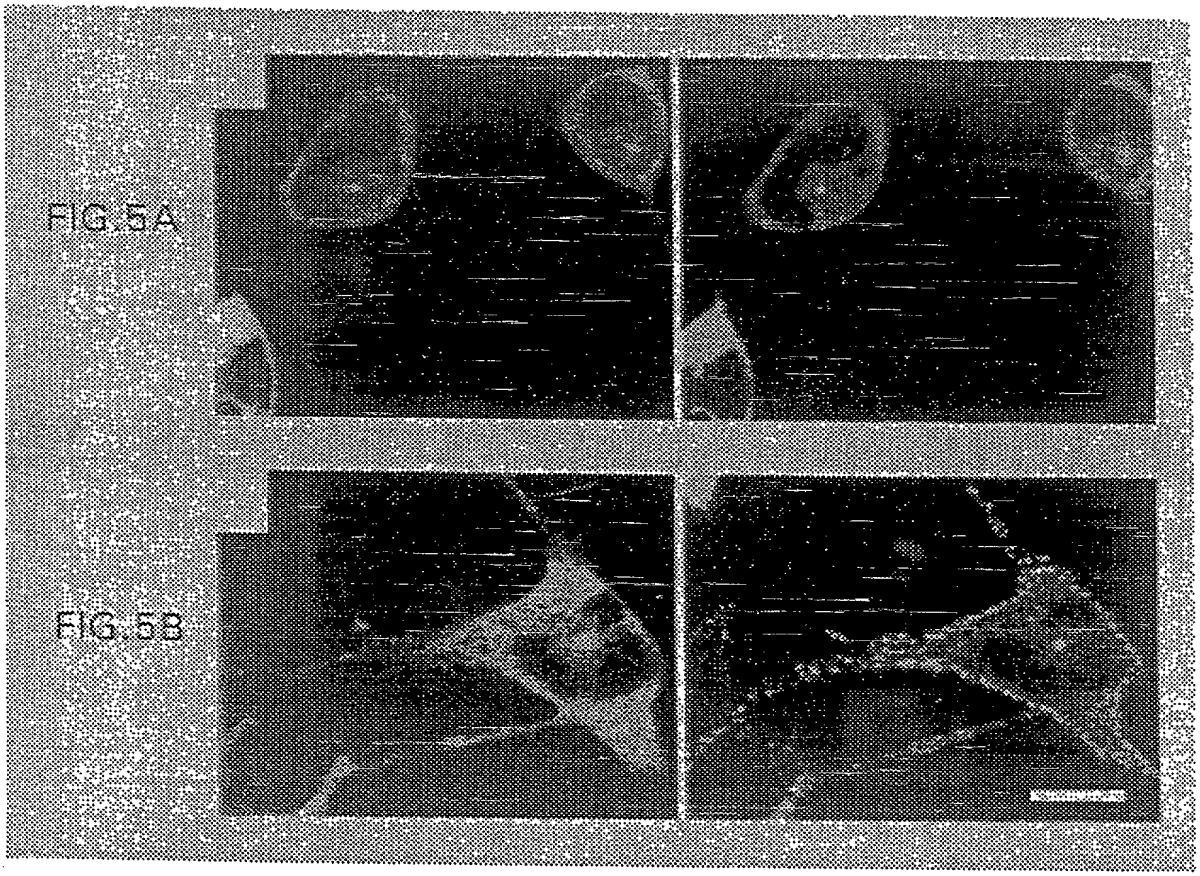


FIG.5A

FIG.5B

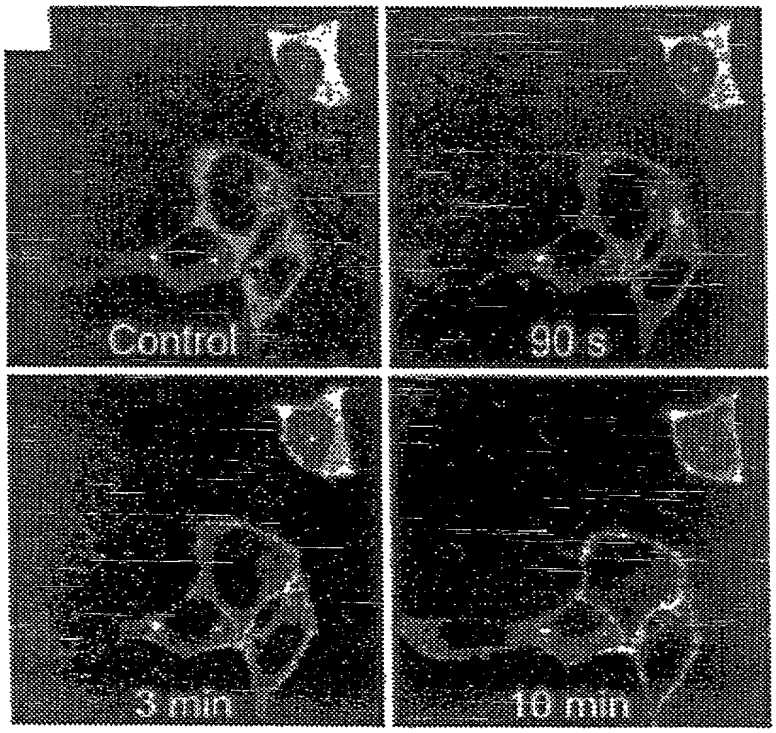


FIG.6A

FIG. 6B

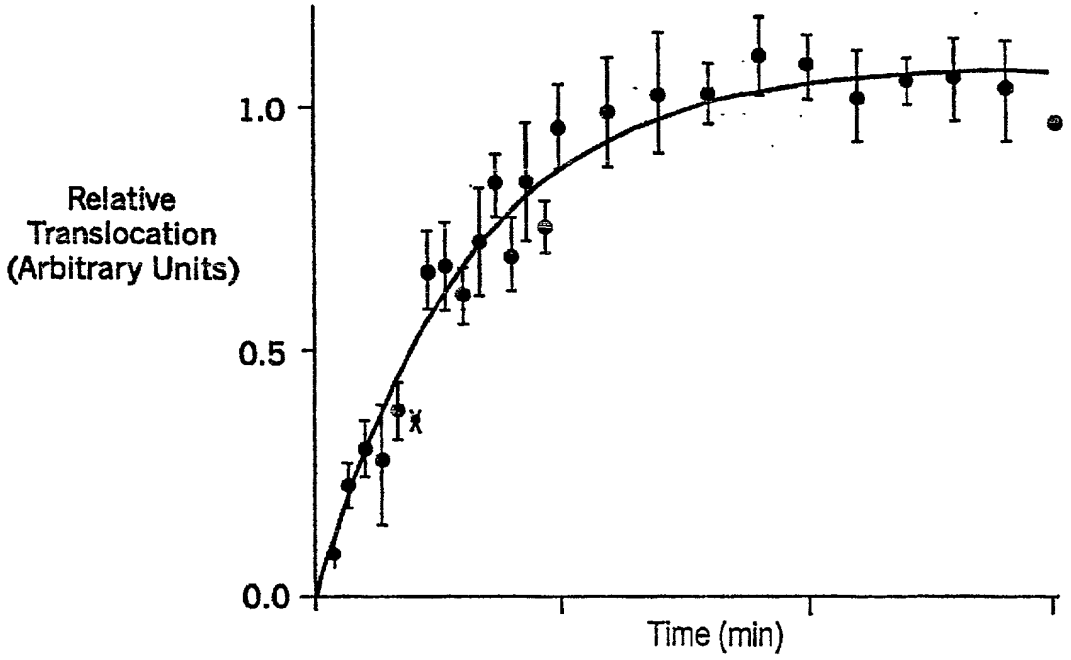
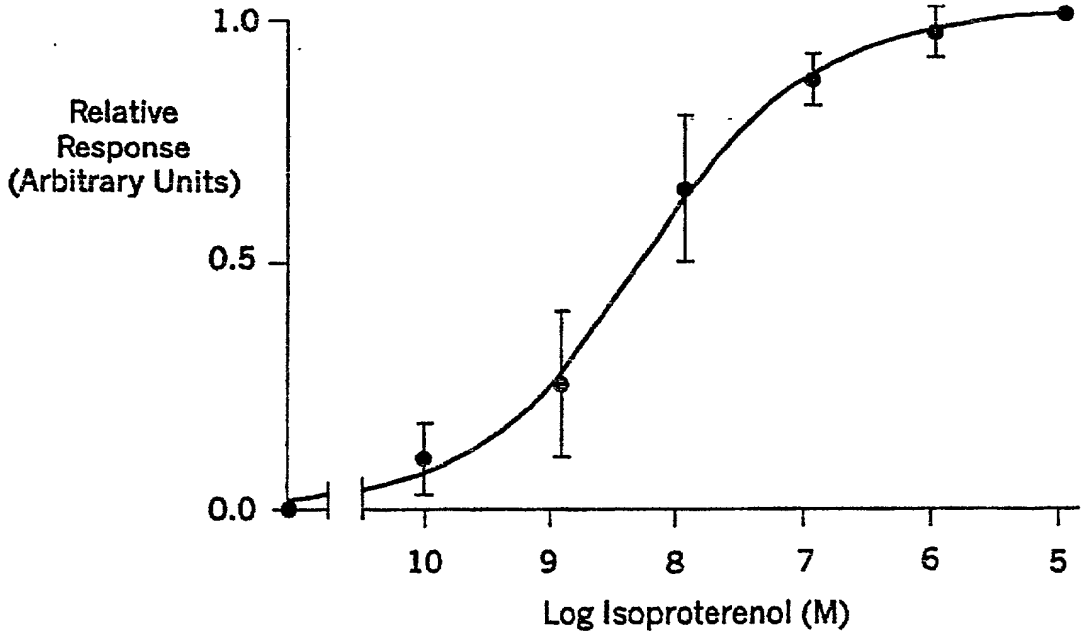

1.0
0.5
0.0
Relative
Translocation
(Arbitrary Units)
Time (min)

FIG. 6D


1.0
0.5
0.0
Relative
Response
(Arbitrary Units)
10
9
8
7
6
5
Log Isoproterenol (M)

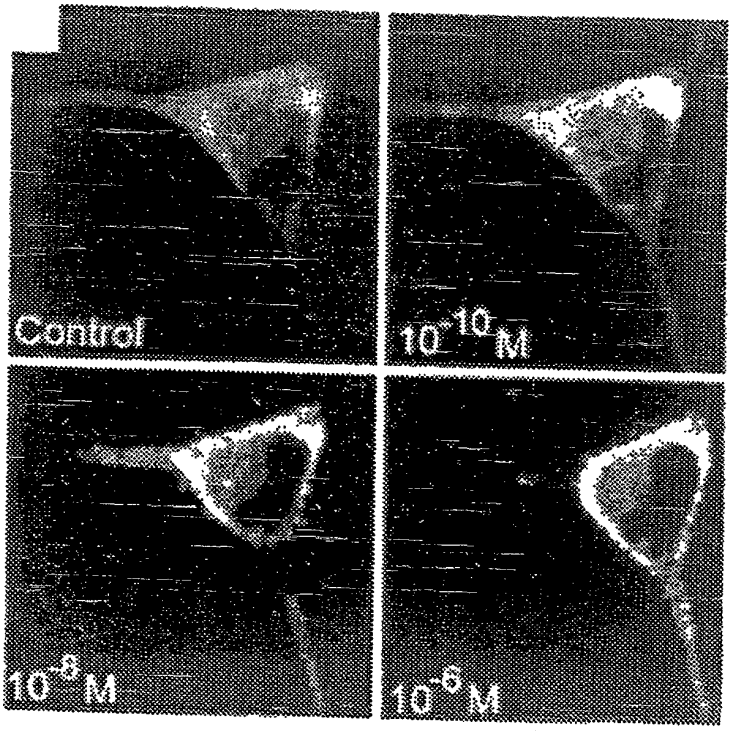


FIG.6C

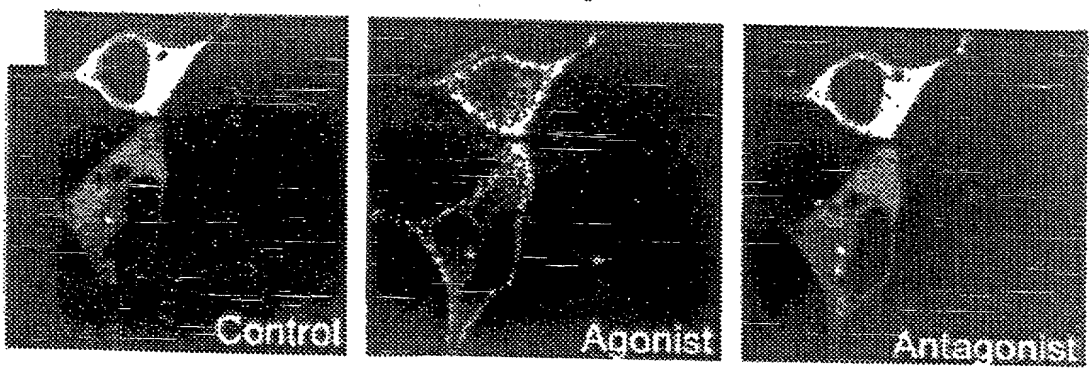


FIG.6E

β-Arrestin 2 KO Mice

Targeting Construct

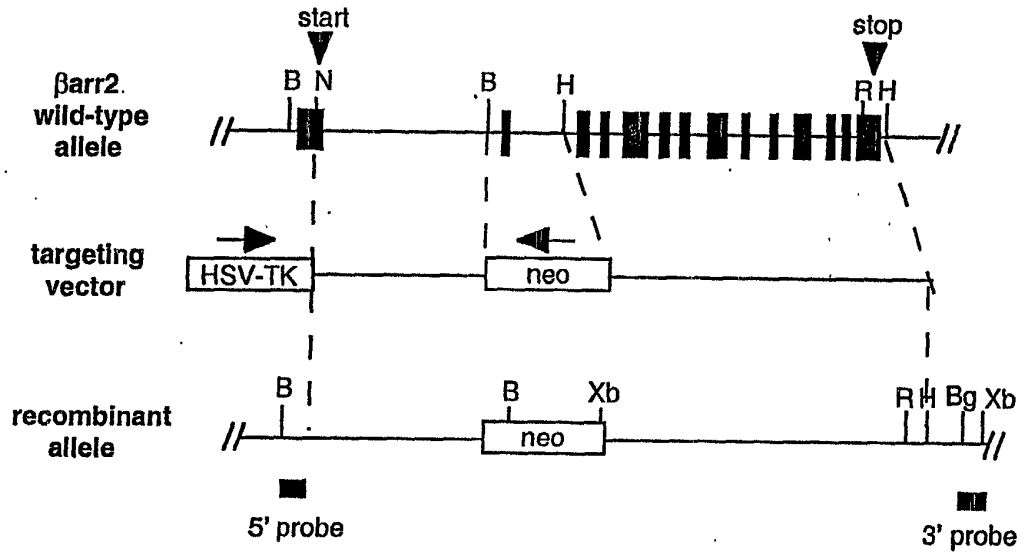
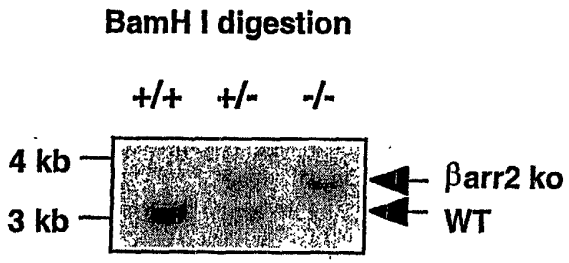
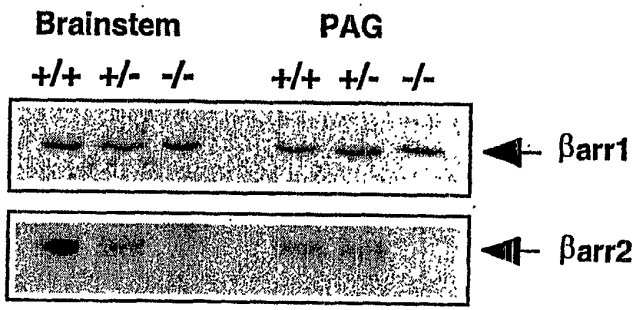


FIG. 7A



Southern Blot

FIG. 7B



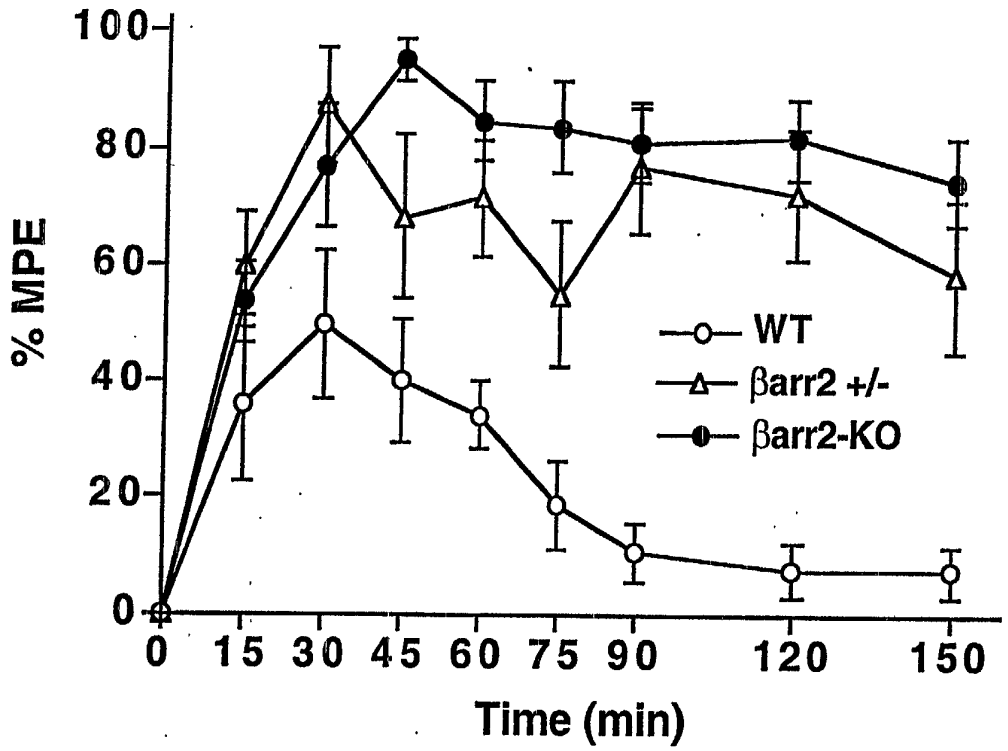
Western Blots

FIG. 7C

09772644.013001

Morphine-Induced Antinociception

FIG. 8



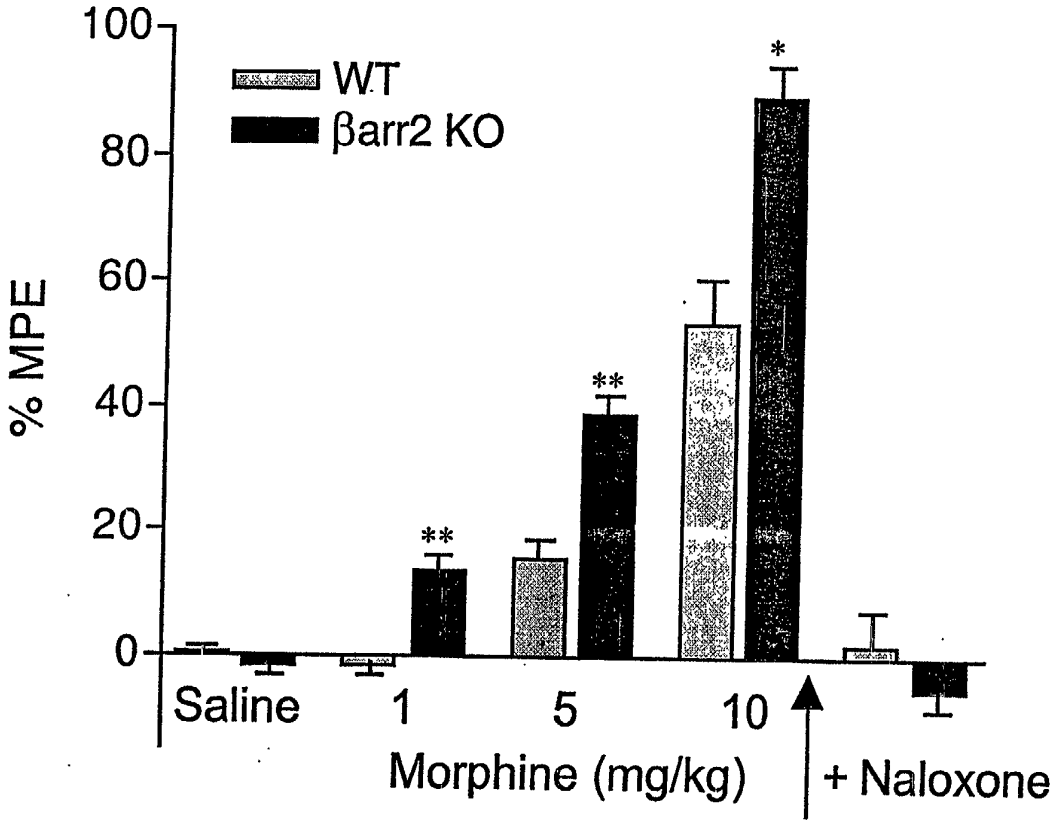
Hotplate (56°C, 30 sec cutoff) paw-withdrawal latency after morphine (10mg/kg, s.c.)

$$\% \text{ Maximum possible effect (MPE)} = 100\% \times \frac{(\text{Response time} - \text{Basal time})}{(30 \text{ sec} - \text{Basal time})}$$

09772644.013001

Morphine-Induced Antinociception

FIG. 9



Hotplate (56°C, 30 sec cutoff) paw-withdrawal latency after morphine (30 min, s.c.) and naloxone (2.5 mg/kg, 10 min, s.c.).

09726644.013001

Morphine-Induced Hypothermia

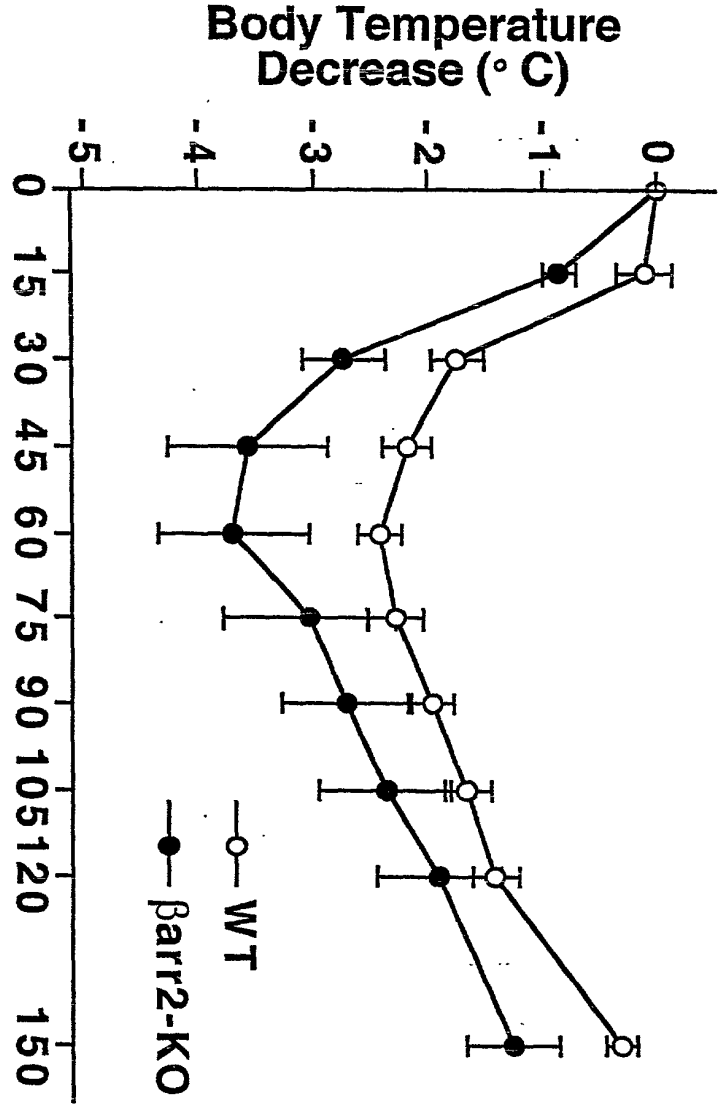


FIG. 10

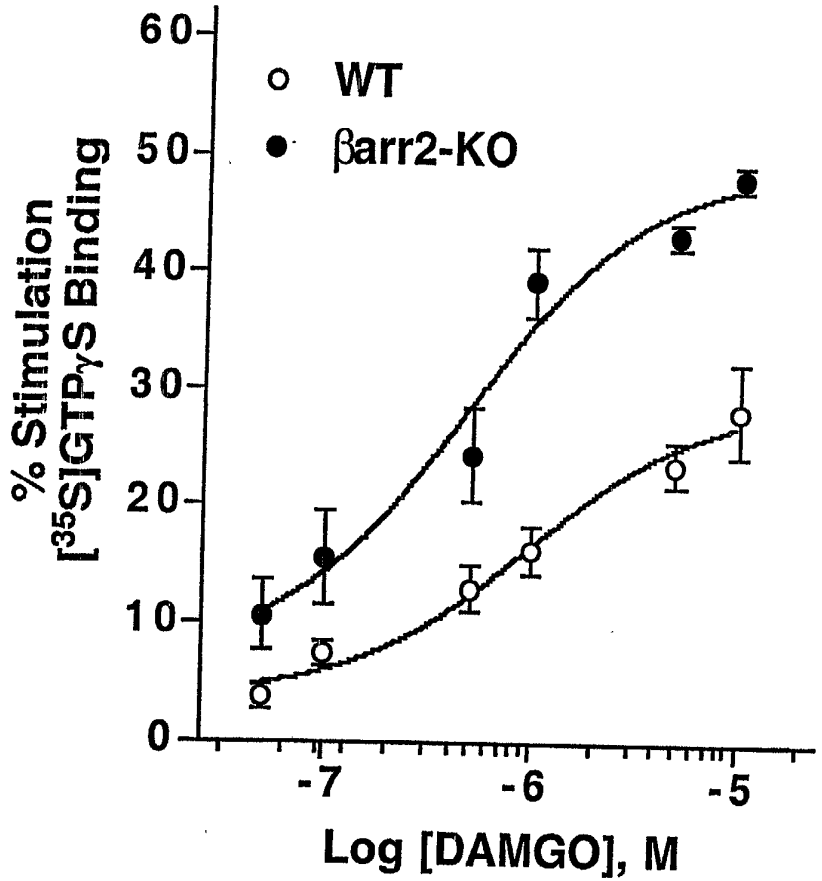
Rectal temperature after morphine (10mg/kg, s.c.)

09726444 - 013001

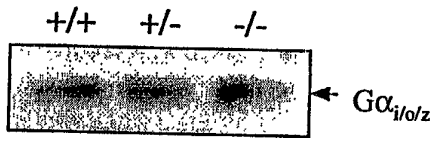
APPLN. FILING DATE: JANUARY 30, 2001
TITLE: METHODS OF ASSAYING RECEPTOR ACTIVITY & CONSTRUCTS USEFUL IN SUCH METHODS
INVENTOR(S): BARAK, ET. AL.
APPLICATION NO.: UNASSIGNED
SHEET 14 OF 14

[^{35}S]GTPγS Binding in Periaqueductal Gray Membranes

FIG. 11



$G\alpha_{i/o/z}$ Protein levels in PAG membranes



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